PROPOSED SPELLING SCHEME

Use this form to submit your proposed spelling scheme to the Congress for consideration. Before you start the form, read:

IESC Guidance Notes	http:// spellingsociety.org/iesc-guidance-notes_sc6
Notes 1 – 6 in **Proposed Spelling Scheme: Notes**	http://spellingsociety.org/uploaded_misc/proposed-spelling-scheme-notes-misc.pdf

Tick the sections as you complete them to keep track (not all are required).

	✔
A Graphemes	☐
B Rules	☐
C Signwords	☐
D Stress	☐
E Homophones	☐
F Accents	☐
G Implementation	☐
H Transcriptions	☐
I Additional	☐
J Declaration	☐

After you have completed the form, send it as an email attachment to **spellconf.pss@gmail.com** to arrive **before the end of 31st May 2019**.

Congress will assign your proposal a unique scheme ID, watermark your proposal with your participant ID and the scheme ID, and email this back to you as a receipt. Check that it agrees with your saved copy. In the event of any disagreement, Congress will prefer the watermarked copy which it has sent you.

Example entries are given below, highlighted in yellow. These are not part of any proposed scheme. These entries are suggestive of TS but are not complete or correct. If your scheme happens to require the same entries you must supply your own entries. Do not refer to the highlighted entries or use them in your scheme.

Redacted & read-only

This form has been anonymised for publication and cannot be altered.

Section A: Graphemes

Section A must be completed for all schemes. See Note 7.

After completing section A, go to section B.

Table A1: Vowels and diphthongs

Where two entries occur in the second column, RP is on the left, Gen Am and / or rhotic is on the right.

#	/_/	TS	<>1	<>2	<>3	<>4	<>5	<>6	<>7	<>8	✔
1	eI	face	ai	ay	eigh						
2	{	pat	a								
3	aI	price	y								
4	i	simply	y								
5	I	pit	i								
6	e	pet	e								
7	{	pat	a								
8	V	pun	u	ou(s)							
9	U	put	uu								
10	i:	feed	e-e	ee	ea						
11	eI	face	a-e	ai	ay	aigh	eight	ey			
12	aI	price	i-e	ie	y(e)	igh	uy				
13	OI	boy	oi	oy							
14	u:	food	oo								
15	@U oU	floe	o-e	o(e)	oa						
16	aU	fowl	ou	ow	ough						
17	I@ i:`	near	eer	ere							
18	e@ e`	bear	air	are							
19	A: A:`	hard	ar								
20	A:	palm	aa	alm							
21	Q A:	pot	o								
22	O:	law	au	aw	all	al	aught	ought			
23	O: O:`	order	or	oar							
24	ju:	new	u-e	ue	ew	u	eu				
25	3: 3`	herd	er								
26	i	simply	y	ie(s)							
27	@	about	u*								
28											
29	* /u/ is	default for									
30	/@/ But see	B3 for rules									
31	on unaccented	syllables									
32											
33											
34											
35											
36											
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Table A2: Consonants

#	/_/	TS	<>1	<>2	<>3	<>4	<>5	<>6	<>7	<>8	✔
41	D	that	dh								
42	j	yet	y								
43	p	pen	p								
44	b	bag	b								
45	t	tea	t								
46	d	day	d								
47	k	key	c	k	ck	ch					
48	g	get	g								
49	tS	church	ch								
50	dZ	judge	j	g							
51	f	fat	f	ph							
52	v	van	v								
53	T	thing	th								
54	D	that	th								
55	s	soon	s	ss	c						
56	z	zero	z	s							
57	S	ship	sh	-tion	-ssion	-cian	-ciou				
58	Z	pleasure	-sure	-sion	-sual						
59	h	hot	h								
60	m	more	m								
61	n	nice	n								
62	N	ring	ng								
63	l	light	l								
64	r	right	r								
65	j	yet	y								
66	w	wet	w(h)								
67											
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Section B: Rules for reading and writing

Whether you need to complete section B depends on your scheme. See Note 8.

I did not need to complete section B ☐

After completing or skipping section B, go to section C.

Table B1: Reading — one grapheme, several phonemes

Click in rows 1–3 to scroll. Fields will revert when you click out.

#	<_>	/_/	Condition	Scheme example	TS Equivalent
1	y	j	beginning word, between vo	yelo, beyond, lawyer	yellow, beyond, lawy
2	y	i	end word unstressed	prity	pretty
3	y	aI	otherwise	syn	sign
4	c	k	otherwise	can	
5	c	s	before /e/,/I/,/aI/,/i:/	center, civil , cide	center, civil, ,cide
6	ch	tZ	otherwise	cheek	cheek
7	ch	k	words of Greek origin	chimera	chimera
8	ch	s	words of French origin	chef	chef
9	g	g	otherwise	get	get
10	g	dZ	before /e/,/I/,/aI/,/i:/	gem, ginger, gyro, g	gem, ginger, gyro, g
11	ie	aI	otherwise	die	die
12	ie	i	<y> as /i/ becomes <ie> be	ferries, ferried	ferries, ferried
13	s	s	See B 3		
14	s	z	otherwise	please	please
15	th	T	otherwise	thing	thing
16	th	D	see B3		
17	u	V	otherwise	fun	fun
18	u	ju:	See Section I (Magic E)	utility	utility
19	y	j	beginning of word, beetwee	yam, beyond, lawyer	yam, beyond, lawyer
20	y	i	end of word unstressed	fairy	fairy
21	y	aI	otherwise	try, trying	try, trying
22					
23					
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Table B2: Writing — one phoneme, several graphemes

Click in rows 1–2 to scroll. Fields will revert when you click out.

	/_/	<_>	Condition	Scheme example	TS equivalent
1	eI	ai	otherwise	saim	same
2	eI	ay	end of word, or before vow	way, waying	weigh, weighing
3	@U oU	o-e	varies	lode	lode
4	@U oU	o	generally at end of a word	banjo	banjo
5	@U oU	oe	otherwise	toe	toe
6	@U oU	oa	varies	toad	toad
7	A:	al(m)	otherwise (non-rhotic)	palm	palm
8	A:	aa	rare	faather	faather
9	aI	i-e	varies	price	
10	aI	ie	usually at end of word	die	die
11	aI	y(e)	varies	try, bye	try, bye
12	aI	igh	varies	night	night
13	aI	uy	rare	buy	buy
14	aU	ou(gh)	otherwise (ou),	loud , bough	loud, bough
15	aU	ow	end of word, before vowel	cow, bowing, town	cow, bowing, town
16	O:	au(ght	otherwise	plaudit	plaudit
17	O:	aw	end of word, before noun,	saw, sawing, lawn, l	saw, sawing, lawyer
18	O:	al(l)	before <l> See B3	all, always	all, always
19	O:	ought	rare	bought	bought
20	dZ	j	otherwise	jam	jam
21	dZ	g	before /e/,/I/,/aI/ /i:/	gem, ginger, gyro, g	gem, ginger, gyro, g
22	e@	air	varies	stair	stair
23	e@	are	varies	bare	bare
24	eI	a-e	varies	face	face
25	eI	ai(ght	varies	laid, straight	laid, straight
26	eI	ay	usually at end of word or	lay, laying	lay, laying
27	eI	ei(ght	rare	feint, eight	feint, eight
28	eI	ey	rare	they, whey	they, whey
29	f	f	otherwise	few	few
30	f	ph	words of Greek origin	pharmacy	pharmacy
31	i	y	otherwise	ferry	ferry
32	i	ie	<y> as /i/ becomes <ie> be	ferries, ferried	ferries, ferried
33	i:	ee	varies	seen	seen
34	i:	e-e	varies	scene	scene
35	i:	ea	varies	bean	bean
36	ju:	u-e	varies	fuse	fuse
37	ju:	ue	varies	due	due
38	ju:	ew	usually at end of word or	mew, mewing	mew, mewing
39	ju:	u	See Section I - Magic E	utility	utioity
40	ju:	eu	words of Greek origin	euphonium	euphonium
41	O:O:`	or	otherwise	or	or
42	O:O:`	oar	rare	board	board
43	OI	oi	otherwise	boil	boil
44	OI	oy	end of word or before vowe	boy	boy
45			continued in Section I		

Table B3: Other rules

Use table B3 for rules that do not correspond well to the columns of B1 or B2. But do use B1 and B2 if you possibly can.

Do not use table B3 for signwords.

#	Notes
1	•-<tion>, <-ssion> <-cious>, <cean>, <cian>, <tient> contain the /S@/ sound:
2	<nation>, <mission>, <specious>, <ocean>, <musician>, <patient>.
3	•<-sion> contains the /Z@/ sound in <lesion>, <evasion>.
4	•<-sure> contains the /Z/ sound in <mesure> ('measure')
5	•<-sual> contains the /Z/ sound in <casual>.
6	•<th> normally represents /T/. It represents /D/ in the 'other' group:
7	<mother> etc; at the end of a word when stressed and followed by <e> or <er>
8	<bathe>, <lather> etc; also in some common one syllable words: <than>,
9	<that>, <the>, <then>, <there>, <these>, <this>, <those>, <with>.
10	•<z> always represents/z/. Where <s> does not represent /s/,that grapheme
11	represents /z/.
12	•<s> represents /s/ at the beginning of a word; before /k/,/f/,/p/,/t/; when
13	preceded by a prefix or is part of a composite word, (forsake); and in <dis->
14	(dismay) or <mis> (mistake>). Otherwise /s/ must be represented by <ss>
15	(<hiss>) or by <c> - <cede>. Note also : <yes>.
16	•<g> represents /dZ/ before /e/,/i/,/i:/,/aI/ If it represents /g/ before
17	these sounds, another letter must be added, eg <guest>, <guild>.
18	•<ch> normally represents <tS>. It representa /k/ in words of Greek origin,
19	often found in the combinations /klQ/ /krI/ /krQ/ (eg <chronometer>).
20	•<ch> can also represent /S/ in words of French origin. Such words may be
21	treated as loan words and italicised (eg chef, chandelier).
22	•<ie>, <ei> no longer represent /i:/ they are replaced by <ee> (eg <beleev>).
23	•<ow> no longer repsents /@U/ and is reserved for /aU/, (eg bow).
24	•/U/ is represented by the new grapheme <uu> except for <would>, <should> and
25	<could>.
26	•<ough> can only represent the sound in 'bough', 'slough'. Words with this
27	combination that in TS are pronounced /Qf/ are respelled (eg <coff>). 'Ough'
28	words that are pronounced /Vf/ are respelled <uff> (eg enuff>); 'dough' is
29	respelled <doh>.
30	•<ought> only represents the sound in 'bought' and 'sought'.
31	•Redundant letters are generally omitted. An apostrophe can be inserted to
32	distinguish meaning when this change would otherwise produce a homographic
33	homophone (eg <'our> (time) and <our> (possessive adjective.)
34	•/O:l/ represented by <all>, or by <al> at beginning of words where sense is
35	all-inclusive(<almighty>) Cf <algebra>.
36	•Redundant <e> at end of word is usually omitted, but is retained in <-ed>
37	(past tense) and <-es> (plural)(eg <giv>, but <gripped>, <fuses>).
38	•In addition to the correspondences shown in A1 and A2,TSR recognises a
39	number of sub-groups - letter combinations that fall outside those listed in
40	the tables but which can usually be relied upon to represent certain
41	phonemes. For further details see Section I.
42	•unaccented vowels (schwa) – In TSR generally the spelling remains unchanged
43	from TS (eg <enter>, <campus>, <altar> – although in some cases a redundant
44	letter may be omitted (<carrige>);
45	•y can represent the three distinct sounds /j/, /aI/ and /i/.The first sound
46	is found at the beginning of a word <yak>, between two vowels, <beyond> and
47	in the <-yer> suffix <lawyer>; the second is found when stressed anywhere
48	else -<why>, <cyanide>;, and the third at the end of a word when unstressed
49	<fairy>. When representing /i/ <y> turns to <ie> before <s> and <d> <ferries>
50	<ferried>.
51	•<ar>,<er>,<or> - doubling <r> shortens the vowel, <harry>, <herring>,
52	<horrid>.
53	•This section is continued in Section I. which includes the Magic E and
54	doubling rules.
55	

Section C: Signwords

Use section C to list exceptions to the rules given in tables A and B. See Note 9. After completing section C, go to section D.

Table C1: Proper nouns

How does your scheme treat changes to the spelling of proper nouns?

- ○ None changed
- ○ All changed
- ◉ Owners decide
- ○ Other

If "Other" please give details in section I.

Table C2: Other TS spellings retained as rule exceptions

<...>	<...>	<...>	<...>	<...>	<...>
freight					
(n)one(ce)	don't		Listed elsewhe		
two	have		exceptions to	Section I	
four(teen)	to		<th> = /D/ wor	B3	
seven	of				
eleven	woman				
twelve	women				
Monday	(e)very				
Wednesday	any(one)(body)				
Saturday	some(one)				
February	only				
April	nothing				
autumn	(n)either				
I	no(one)(body)				
you(r)	yes*				
he					
she					
we					
me					
their, there					
the					
thus*, this*			*irregular onl		
what			See B. 3		
where					
who(se)(m)					
be(ing)					
are					
was					
were					
do(es)					

If table C2 is too small, estimate the percentage of retained spellings based on the 1000 most frequent words. https://www.wordfrequency.info

Percentage retained: ____%

Section D: Stress

Use section D to describe any special indications to mark stress in words. See Note 10.

After completing section D, go to section E.

Table D1: Stress

#	Notes
1	TSR does not make any specific provision for indicating stress. In the
2	author's opinion this would require either diacritics or else other
3	undesirable complications to the scheme, one of whose priorities is to avoid
4	unnecessary change.
5	
6	
7	The default stress in English words falls on the penultimate syllable.
8	Exceptions have to be learned although there are some not totally reliable
9	rules that may help (eg certain prefixes such as ac-,de-, pro- etc shift the
10	stress to the last syllable.
11	
12	
13	American stress patterns often differ from those in other pronunciations,
14	particularly in two syllable words (eg address).
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Section E: Homophones

Use section E to explain how your scheme deals with homophones.

After completing section E, go to section F.

Table E1: Different spellings?

Does your scheme have different spellings for homophones (ignoring signwords)?

- ○
- Yes ◉
- No ○

Table E2: List

If you answered Yes to E1, give as many examples as you can, using the 1000 most common words. https://www.wordfrequency.info

#	TS	Proposed 1	Proposed 2	Proposed 3
1	to, too, two	tu	tuu	tuu
2	air, heir	air	'eir*	
3	great, grate	grait*	grate	
4	fair, fare	fair	fare	
5	hole, whole	hole	'hole *	
6	made, maid	made	maid	
7	new, knew	new	'new *	
8	night, knight	night	'night*	
9	no, know	no	'no*	
10	jeans, genes	jeans	genes	
11	peace, piece	peace	peece*	
12	plane,plain	plane	plain	
13	rain, rein, reign	rain	rein	*rei'n
14	write, rite, right	'rite*	rite	right
15	son, sun	sunn*	sun	
16	wood, would	wuud*	would	
17	wait, weight	wait	weight	
18	course, coarse	corss	*coarss	
19	sail, sale	sail	sale	
20	lone, loan	lone	loan	
21	bear, bare	bair*	bare	
22	hair, hare	hair	hare	
23	roll, role	roell*	role	
24	straight, strait	straight	strait	
25	break, brake	braik*	brake	
26	dear, deer	dear	deer	
27	time, thyme	time	tym*	
28	meet, meat	meet	meat	
29	sight, site	sight	site	
30	shoe, shoo	shoo*	shooh*	
31	already, all ready	alreddy*	all reddy*	
32	ate, eight	ate	eight	
33	ball, bawl	ball	bawl	
34	site, sight	site	sight	
35	beet, beat	beet	beat	*respelled

Section F: Accents

Use section F to explain how your scheme deals with different accents.

After completing section F, go to section G.

Table F1: Designed

Has your scheme been designed with a particular accent in mind (eg British, American, Australian)?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ◉ No

Table F2: Details

If you answered Yes to F1, explain how one may persuade speakers of other accents to accept a scheme based on an unfamiliar accent.

If you answered No to F1, indicate how your scheme will provide graphemes capable of different interpretations in the main accents of spoken English. Are any words in your scheme spelled differently depending on the accent?

#	Notes
1	TSR seeks to provide common graphemes for all the main phonemes of spoken
2	English in a manner that will permit speakers of different accents to
3	interpret the graphemes according to their own traditions.
4	
5	
6	Many words are pronounced differently in different dialects, in particular
7	American /Canadian and British. However, many of these differences are
8	relatively slight, in most cases insufficient to warrant different spellings.
9	
10	
11	In seeking common graphemes, TSR's strategy is as follows:
12	
13	•Proper names are not amended - this can come later.
14	
15	
16	•Stress is not marked, so pronunciation differences linked solely to stress
17	can usually be spelled with common graphemes.
18	
19	•Foreign words spelled according to the language of origin are not amended -
20	instead they are put in *italics* so that the reader will know that non-TSR
21	spelling rules apply.
22	
23	
24	•Retention of TS graphemes for most unstressed syllables means that many
25	different pronunciations can be covered by the same grapheme, as at present.
26	
27	
28	•With some exceptions, American/Canadian spelling is preferred where that
29	and other traditions diverge.
30	
31	The details of this strategy are set out in Section I.
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Section G: Implementation

Use section G to explain how you would expect see your scheme implemented.

After completing section G, go to section H.

Table G1: Stages

Do you envisage your scheme being implemented in one step, or in a series of stages?	○ ◉ One step ○ In stages

Table G2: Details

If you answered Series of stages to G1, explain how to identify the stages, suggest how the implementation would proceed, and how conflicts with current spelling would be dealt with.

#	Notes
1	Essentially, TSR would be a one-stage reform, rather than one introduced in
2	stages.
3	
4	
5	However, respelling of proper nouns could come later once the main reforms
6	had been implemented. It would be open to individuals and owners of proper
7	nouns (eg place names) to change the spelling immediately or when it suited
8	them.
9	
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11	If TSR became generally established, one might move at a later stage to
12	respelling of at least some of the sign words.
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Section H: Transcriptions

Use section H to give examples of your scheme. See Note 14.

As far as possible, maintain the line breaks, spacing and punctuation of the original.

After completing section H, go to section I.

Table H1: Gettysburg Address

Gettysburg Address, by Abraham Lincoln. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Creative Commons Attribution Public Domain

#	TS	Proposed
1	Fourscore and seven years ago our	Fourscor and seven years ago our
2	fathers brought forth, on this	faathers brought forth, on this
3	continent, a new nation, conceived in	continent,a new nation, conceeved in
4	liberty and dedicated to the	liberty and deddicated to the
5	proposition that all men are created	proposition that all men are creäted
6	equal. Now we are engaged in a great	equal. Now we are engaged in a grait
7	civil war, testing whether that	civil war,testing whether that
8	nation, or any nation so conceived,	nation, or any nation so conceeved,
9	and so dedicated, can long endure. We	and so deddicated, can long endure. We
10	are met on a great battle-field in	are met on a grait battle-feeld in
11	that war. We have come to dedicate a	that war. We hav cum to deddicate a
12	portion of that field, as a final	portion of that feeld, as a final
13	resting-place for those who here gave	resting place for those who here gave
14	their lives, that that nation might	their lives, that that nation might
15	live. It is altogether fitting and	liv. It is altogether fitting and
16	proper that we should do this, but in	propper that we should do this, but in
17	a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we	a larger senss we cannot deddicate, we
18	cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow	cannot consecrate, we cannot hallo
19	this ground. The brave men, living	this ground. The brave men, living
20	and dead, who struggled here, have	and ded, who struggled here, have
21	consecrated it far above our poor	consecrated it far abuv our poor
22	power to add or detract. The world	power to add or detract. The world
23	will little note, nor long remember,	will little note, nor long remember,
24	what we say here, but it can never	what we say here, but it can never
25	forget what they did here. It is for	forget what they did here. It is for us
26	us the living, rather, to be	the living, rather, to be
27	dedicated to the great task remaining	deddicated to the grait task remaining
28	before us that from these honored	befor us that from these onored
29	dead we take increased devotion to	ded we take increased devotion to
30	that cause for which they gave the	that cause for which they gave the
31	last full measure of devotion — that	last fuul mesure of devotion - that
32	we here highly resolve that these	we here highly resolv that these
33	dead shall not have died in vain,	ded shall not hav died in vain,
34	that this nation, under God, shall	that this nation, under God, shall
35	have a new birth of freedom, and that	have a new berth of freedom, and that
36	government of the people, by the	guvernment of the peeple, by the
37	people, for the people, shall not	peeple, for the peeple, shall not
38	perish from the earth.	perrish from the erth.
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Table H2: The Tale of Peter Rabbit

Excerpt from The Tale of Peter Rabbit, by Beatrix Potter
https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/The_Tale_of_Peter_Rabbit
Public Domain since 2013.

#	TS	Proposed
1	Once upon a time there were four	Once upon a time there were four
2	little Rabbits, and their names were	little rabbits, and their names
3	Flopsy, Mopsy, Cotton-tail, and	were Flopsy, Mopsy, Cotton-tail,and
4	Peter. They lived with their Mother	Peter. They lived with their Mother in
5	in a sand-bank, underneath the root	a sand bank, underneath the root
6	of a very big fir-tree. 'Now, my	of a very big fir tree. 'Now my
7	dears,' said old Mrs. Rabbit one	dears,' said old Mrs Rabbit one
8	morning, 'you may go into the fields	morning,'you may go into the feelds
9	or down the lane, but don't go into	or down the lane, but don't go into
10	Mr. McGregor's garden: your Father	Mr McGregor's garden: your Faather had
11	had an accident there; he was put in	an accident there; he was puut in
12	a pie by Mrs. McGregor.'	a pie by Mrs McGregor.'
13		
14	'Now run along, and don't get into	'Now run along, and don't get into
15	mischief. I am going out.' Then old	mischeef.I am going out.' Then old
16	Mrs. Rabbit took a basket and her	Mrs Rabbit tuuk a basket and her
17	umbrella, and went through the wood	umbrella, and went throo the wuud
18	to the baker's. She bought a loaf of	to the baker's. She bought a loaf of
19	brown bread and five currant buns.	brown bred and five currant buns.
20		
21	Flopsy, Mopsy, and Cotton-tail, who	Flopsy, Mopsy and Cotton-tail, who
22	were good little bunnies, went down	were guud little bunnies, went down
23	the lane to gather blackberries: But	the lane to gather blackberries. But
24	Peter, who was very naughty, ran	Peter, who was very naughty, ran
25	straight away to Mr. McGregor's	straight away to Mr McGregor's
26	garden, and squeezed under the gate!	garden, and squeezed under the gate!
27		
28	First he ate some lettuces and some	First he ate some lettices and some
29	French beans; and then he ate some	French beans; and then he ate some
30	radishes; And then, feeling rather	raddishes; and then,feeling rather
31	sick, he went to look for some	sick, he went to luuk for some
32	parsley. But round the end of a	parssley. But round the end of a
33	cucumber frame, whom should he meet	cucumber frame, whom should he
34	but Mr. McGregor!	meet but Mr McGregor!
35		
36	Mr. McGregor was on his hands and	Mr McGregor was on his hands and
37	knees planting out young cabbages,	nees, planting out yung cabbages,
38	but he jumped up and ran after Peter,	but he jumped up and ran after
39	waving a rake and calling out, 'Stop	Peter, waving a rake and calling
40	thief!'	out,'Stop theef!
41		
42	Peter was most dreadfully frightened;	Peter was moest dredfuuly frightened;
43	he rushed all over the garden, for he	he rushed all over the garden, for he
44	had forgotten the way back to the	had forgotten the way back to the
45	gate. He lost one of his shoes among	gate. He lost one of his shoos amung
46	the cabbages, and the other shoe	the cabbages, and the other shoo
47	amongst the potatoes. After losing	amungst the potatoes. After loosing
48	them, he ran on four legs and went	them, he ran on four legs and went
49	faster, so that I think he might have	faster, so that I think he might have
50	got away altogether if he had not	got away altogether if he had not
51	unfortunately run into a gooseberry	unfortunately run into a gooseberry
52	net, and got caught by the large	net, and got caught by the large
53	buttons on his jacket. It was a blue	buttons on his jacket.It was a bloo
54	jacket with brass buttons, quite new.	jacket with brass buttons, quite new.
55		
56		
57		

Table H3: The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock

Excerpt from Prufrock and Other Observations, by T S Eliot
https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Prufrock_and_Other_Observations/The_Love_Song_of_J._Alfred_Prufrock
Licence https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/legalcode

#	TS	Proposed
1	Let us go then, you and I,	Let us go then, you and I,
2	When the evening is spread out	When the evening is spred out
3	against the sky	against the sky
4	Like a patient etherized upon a	Like a patient etherised upon a
5	table;	table;
6	Let us go, through certain	Let us go, throo certain
7	half-deserted streets,	half-deserted streets,
8	The muttering retreats	The muttering retreats
9	Of restless nights in one-night cheap	Of restless nights in one-night cheap
10	hotels	hoetels
11	And sawdust restaurants with	And saw-dust restaurants
12	oyster-shells:	with oyster-shells:
13	Streets that follow like a tedious	Streets that follo like a tedious
14	argument	argument
15	Of insidious intent	Of inssidious intent
16	To lead you to an overwhelming	To lead you to an overwhelming
17	question ...	question...
18	Oh, do not ask, "What is it?"	Oh,do not ask,'What is it?'
19	Let us go and make our visit.	Let us go and make our visit.
20	In the room the women come and go	In the ruum the women cum and go
21	Talking of Michelangelo.	Tauking of Michelangelo.
22	The yellow fog that rubs its back	The yello fog that rubs its back
23	upon the window-panes,	upon the windo-panes,
24	The yellow smoke that rubs its muzzle	The yello smoke that rubs its muzzle
25	on the window-panes,	on the windo-panes,
26	Licked its tongue into the corners of	Licked its tung into the corners
27	the evening,	of the evening,
28	Lingered upon the pools that stand in	Lingered upon the pools that stand in
29	drains,	drains,
30	Let fall upon its back the soot that	Let fall upon its back the suut that
31	falls from chimneys,	falls from chimneys,
32	Slipped by the terrace, made a sudden	slipped by the terrace, made a sudden
33	leap,	leap,
34	And seeing that it was a soft October	And seeing that it was a soft October
35	night,	night,
36	Curled once about the house, and fell	Curled once about the houss, and fell
37	asleep.	asleep.
38	And indeed there will be time	And indeed there will be time
39	For the yellow smoke that slides	For the yello smoke that slides
40	along the street,	along the street,
41	Rubbing its back upon the	Rubbing its back upon the
42	window-panes;	windo-panes;
43	There will be time, there will be	There will be time, there will be
44	time	time
45	To prepare a face to meet the faces	To prepare a face to meet the faces
46	that you meet;	that you meet;
47	There will be time to murder and	There will be time to murder and
48	create,	creäte,
49	And time for all the works and days	And time for all the works and days of
50	of hands	hands
51	That lift and drop a question on your	That lift and drop a question on your
52	plate;	plate;
53	Time for you and time for me,	Time for you and time for me,
54	And time yet for a hundred	And time yet for a hundred
55	indecisions,	indecisions,
56	And for a hundred visions and	And for a hundred visions and
57	revisions,	revisions,
58	Before the taking of a toast and tea.	Befor the taking of a toast and tea.

Table H4: Recipes

Excerpt from Fifty-Two Sunday Dinners by Elizabeth O Hiller. http://www.gutenberg.org/files/31534/31534-h/31534-h.htm

#	TS	Proposed
1	NOODLE SOUP 2 quarts Chicken	NOODLE SOOP 2 quorts Chicken
2	Consommé. 1 teaspoon finely chopped	Consommé. 1 teaspoon finely chopped
3	parsley. 1 recipe noodles cut very	parssley. 1 recipe noodles cut very
4	fine (see below). PROCESS: Cook fowl	fine (see belo). Process: Cuuk fowl
5	same as for Boiled Fowl (do not tie	same as for Boiled Fowl (do not tie
6	in cheese cloth). Drain fowl from	in cheese cloth). Drain fowl from
7	stock, and strain. When cold, remove	stock, and strain. When cold, remoov
8	fat, and clear. Reheat, add noodles,	fat,and clear. Re-heat,add noodles,
9	and simmer twenty minutes. Sprinkle	and simmer twenty minits. Sprinkle
10	with parsley and serve very hot.	with parssley and serv very hot.
11		
12	NOODLES 1 egg. 1/2 teaspoon salt.	NOODLES 1 egg. 1/2 teaspoon salt.
13	Flour. Few grains nutmeg. PROCESS:	Flour. Few grains nutmeg.PROCESS:
14	Beat egg slightly, add seasonings,	Beat egg slightly, add seasoning,
15	add flour enough to make a stiff	add flour enuff to make a stiff
16	dough. Knead on a floured board until	doh. 'Need on a floured board until
17	smooth and elastic. Roll out on a	smooth as elastic. Roell out on a
18	sheet as thin as paper, cover and let	sheet as thin as paper, cuvver and let
19	stand for half an hour. Roll loosely	stand for half an 'our. Roell loossly
20	and cut the desired width, either in	and cut the desired width, either in
21	threads or ribbons, unroll and	threds or ribbons, unroell and
22	scatter over board; let lay half an	scatter over board; let lay half an
23	hour. Cook in boiling, salted water	'our.Cuuk in boiling,salted wauter
24	fifteen minutes, drain and add to	fifteen minits, drain and add to
25	soup. Noodles may be cooked in	soop. Noodles may be cuuked in
26	Consommé twenty minutes but the soup	Consommé twenty minits but the soop
27	will not be as clear as when noodles	will not be as clear as when noodles
28	are cooked previously.	are cuuked previously.
29		
30	BOILED BEEF Have five pounds of beef,	BOILED BEEF Have five pounds of beef,
31	cut from the face of the rump. Wipe	cut from the face of the rump. Wipe
32	meat, sprinkle with salt, pepper, and	meat, sprinkle with salt, pepper,and
33	dredge with flour. Brown richly in an	dredge with flour. Brown richly in an
34	iron skillet in some of its own fat	iron skillet in some of its oen fat
35	tried out, turning often. Remove to	tried out, turninq offen, Remoov to
36	kettle and cover with boiling water.	kettle, and cuvver with boilinq wauter.
37	Add one tablespoon salt, one-half	Add one tablespoon salt, one-half
38	teaspoon peppercorns, a bit of bay	teaspoon peppercorns, a bit of bay
39	leaf, one carrot sliced, one turnip	leef, one carrot sliced, one turnip
40	sliced, and one-half onion sliced.	sliced, and one-half unnion sliced.
41	Add two sprays each of parsley and	Add two sprays each of parssley and
42	thyme and one of marjoram. Cover and	tym and one of marjoram. Cuvver and
43	heat to boiling point. Skim when	heat to boiling point. Skim when
44	necessary. Reduce heat and simmer	neccessary. Reduce heat and simmer
45	until meat is tender (four or five	until meat is tender (four or five
46	hours). Remove to serving platter.	'ours). Remoov to serving platter.
47	Strain stock and use for soup or	Strain stock and use for soop or
48	sauces. Serve meat with hot	sauces. Serv meat with hot
49	Horseradish Sauce. (For recipe see	Horssraddish sauce.(For recipe see
50	page 51.)	page 51.)
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Table H5: Most common words

#	TS	Proposed
1	the, a, to, for, on, they, his, n't,	the, a, to, for, on, they, his, n't
2	as, can, would, make, there, when,	as, can, would, make, their, when,
3	me, into, your, than, then, more,	me, into, your, than, then, mor,
4	look, because, no, thing, only, very,	luuc, because, no, thing, only, very,
5	any, us, work, should, school, too,	any, us, work, should, school,too,
6	state, high, another, out, while,	state, high, another, out,while,
7	student, same, seem, where, start,	student, same, seem, where, start,
8	show, place, few, company, right,	sho, place, few, cumpany, right,
9	question, government, off, night,	question, guvernment, off, night,
10	believe, happen, large, home, write,	beleev, happen, large, home, 'rite,
11	money, month, study, word, side, far,	munny, munth, studdy, home,side, far,
12	little, since, around, sit, hour,	little, since, around, sit, 'our,
13	line, ever, however, meet, include,	line, ever, however, meet, inclood,
14	community, once, learn, minute(n),	comunity, once, lern, minit,
15	kid, ago, understand, together,	kid, ago, understand,together,
16	create, others, add, health, such,	creäte, others, add, helth, such,
17	within, change, low, guy, moment,	within, change, lo, guy, moment,
18	force, education, foot, toward,	force, education, fuut, toward,
19	policy, music, actually, wait, send,	pollicy, music, actualy, wait, send,
20	build, nation, interest, experience,	bild, nation, interest,experiënce,
21	kill, use(n), control, else, major,	kill, uess(n), controle,elss, major,
22	development, better, decide, heart,	devellopment, better, decide, hart,
23	light, police, return, report,	light, police,return, report,
24	explain, develop, town, true,	explain, devellop, town, throo,
25	difference, international, model,	difference, internattional, moddel,
26	position, record(n), special,	position, reccord(n), speccial,
27	support, matter, site, base, need,	suport, matter, site, baiss, need,
28	American, situation, figure, itself,	American, situation, figgur, itself,
29	cover, practice, describe, patient,	cuvver, practice, describe, patient
30	movie, personal, third, baby, draw,	moovee, personal, third, baby, draw,
31	source, choose, point, difficult,	sorce, chooz, point, difficult,
32	billion, period, realize, likely,	billion, period, reälize, likely,
33	letter, single, south, campaign,	letter, single, south, campain,
34	call, church, current, involve,	call, church, current, involv,
35	security, west, per, rest, fight,	security, west, per, rest fight,
36	past, order, focus, blood, nature,	past, order,focus, blud, nature,
37	store, fine, page, common, race,	stor, fine, page, common, race,
38	similar, usually, animal, shoot,	similar, usually, annimal, shoot,
39	artist, career, thus, exactly, size,	artist, career, thus, exactly, size,
40	occur, thought, quality, hard,	ocur, thought, quollity, hard,
41	meeting, whatever, particularly,	meeting, whatever, particularly,
42	recognize, loss, herself, TV, deal,	recognise, loss, herself, TV, deal,
43	lay, bill, arrive, sex, section,	lay, bill, arive, sex, section,
44	skill, operation, ok, design, ten,	skill, operation, OK, design, ten,
45	blue, clearly, truth, check, public,	bloo, clearly, trooth, check, public,
46	guess, prove, claim, help, network,	guess, proov, claim, help, network,
47	form, green, seat, trial, firm,	form, green, seat, triäl, firm,
48	management, tonight, close(v),	management,tonight, close (v),
49	theory, maintain, onto, employee,	theöry, maintain, onto, employee,
50	head, apply, shake, chair, structure,	hed, aply, shake, chair, structure,
51	weight, top, evening, unit, worry,	weight, top, evening, unit, wurry,
52	individual, necessary, shoulder,	individdual, neccessary, sholder,
53	dream	dream
54		
55		
56		
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Table H6: Assorted words

#	TS	Proposed
1	pen, copy, happen,	pen, coppy, happen,
2	back, bubble, job,	back, bubble, job,
3	tea, tight, button,	tea, tight, button,
4	city, better,	citty, better,
5	day, ladder, odd,	day, ladder, odd,
6	key, cock, school,	kee, cock, school,
7	get, giggle, ghost,	get, giggle, goast,
8	church, match, nature,	church, match, nature,
9	judge, age, soldier,	judge, age, soldiër.
10	fat, coffee, rough, move,	fat, coffee, ruff, moov,
11	thing, author, path,	thing, author, path,
12	this, other, smooth,	this, other, smooth,
13	soon, cease, sister,	soon, ceass, sister,
14	zero, zone, roses,	zero, zone, roses,
15	ship, sure, station,	ship, shor, station,
16	pleasure, vision,	plesure, vision,
17	hot, whole, behind,	hot, 'hole, behind,
18	more, hammer, some,	mor, hammer, some,
19	nice, know, funny, sun,	nice, 'no, funny, sun,
20	ring, long, thanks, sung,	ring, long, thanks,sung,
21	light, valley, feel,	light, valley, feel,
22	yet, use, beauty,	yet, use, buty,
23	wet, one, when, queen,	wet, one, when, queen,
24	dress, bed,	dress, bed,
25	lot, odd, wash,	lot, odd, wosh,
26	strut, bud, love,	strut, bud, luv,
27	foot, good, put,	fuut, guud, puut,
28	fleece, day, streak,	fleece, day, streak,
29	price, high, try,	price, high, try,
30	choice, boy,	choice, boy,
31	goose, two, blue,	gooss, two, bloo,
32	goat, show, no, cold,	goat, sho, no, cold,
33	mouth, now,	mouth, now,
34	near, here, serious,	near, here, serious,
35	square, fair, various,	square,fair, vairious,
36	start, father,	start, faather,
37	thought, law,	thought, law,
38	north, war,	north, war,
39	cure, poor, jury,	cure, poor, jury,
40	nurse, stir, courage,	nurss, stir, currage,
41	happy, radiation, glorious,	happy, radiation, glorious,
42	about, comma, common.	about, comma, common.
43		
44		
45		

Table H7: Character count

This table automatically counts the characters in each transcription. See Note 14.

#	Table	TS	Proposed
1	Gettysburg Address	1325	1316
2	The Tale of Peter Rabbit	1673	1659
3	The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock	1398	1384
4	Recipes	1649	1644
5	Most common words	1799	1781
6	Assorted words	813	808

Section I: Additional

Use section I for any additional comments or explanation you may wish to offer. Cross-reference to relevant earlier pages. See Note 15.

This is page # 1 Check if continued on next page ☑

#	Notes
1	**General**
2	
3	TSR is a conservative alternative spelling scheme. It usually allows
4	pronunciation to be predicted from the spelling but not always vice versa. It
5	is about as phonemic as French but not as phonemic as Spanish. In TSR
6	phonemes may be represented by more than one grapheme. But generally
7	graphemes cannot represent more than one phoneme. Where they do, reliable
8	rules show which sound is intended.
9	
10	The scheme seeks to apply the underlying rules of TS more consistently. This
11	applies in particular to the Magic E and Doubling Rules. Where an existing
12	rule is fairly reliable, it is used. Where this is impossible, some spellings
13	are changed. The fact that TSR contains a considerable number of rules
14	reflects the author's desire to avoid unnecessary change. It also reflects
15	the underlying complexity of English spelling.
16	
17	**Main changes from TS:**
18	
19	• The Magic E and doubling rules are applied consistently.
20	
21	• Redundant letters are generally omitted.
22	
23	• One new grapheme is introduced - <uu> - used for /U/ which in TS
24	has no grapheme that can represent it exclusively.
25	
26	• To avoid ambiguity /i:/ can no longer be represented by <ie> or <ei>
27	as these also represent other phonemes. Where /i:/ is currently
28	represented by <ie> or <ei>, the grapheme is replaced.
29	
30	• For the same reason, <ow> is only used for /aU/ and not for /oU/.
31	Words such as <blow> are respelled.
32	
33	Overall, TSR respells about 8% of the 1000 most common English words and uses
34	1% fewer characters than TS.
35	
36	The following paragraphs amplify answers given in the preceding Tables.
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